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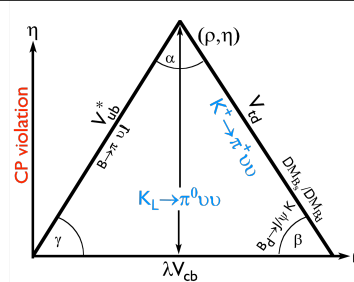
KOPIO proposes to measure a minimum of 40 events at the Standard Model level, with a signal to background of 2:1.

## MOTIVATION

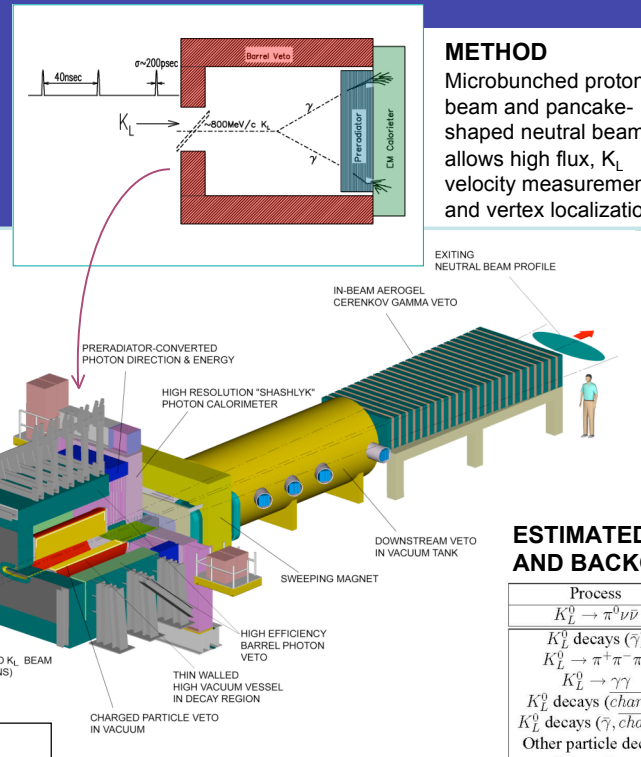
The "Golden" mode of decay for the  $K_L^0$  is unique among potential SM observables. It is entirely driven by CP violation due to the CP properties of the  $K_L^0$ ,  $\pi^0$  and the relevant neutral transition current. In the SM, it is GIM-suppressed to the one-loop level and top-quark dominated. Hadronic uncertainties are eliminated by comparison with Ke3. Thus the branching ratio (BR) of the decay is calculable to 2% in terms of the Wolfenstein parameters and  $m_t$ :

$$BR = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \eta^2 A^4 X^2 (m_t^2/M_W^2) \approx (3.0 \pm 0.6) 10^{-11}$$

A clean measure of the height of the unitarity triangle is provided by the BR. All other parameters being known implies that the relative error in  $\eta$  is half that on the BR.

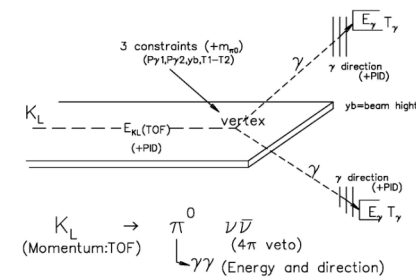


$$\begin{array}{lll} K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu} & \text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td}) & \text{KOPIO} \\ K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu} & |V_{ts}^* V_{td}| & \text{E949} \\ B_d \rightarrow \psi K_S & \sin(2\beta) & \text{BABAR, BELLE, CDF, D0} \\ & \left| \frac{V_{ts}}{V_{td}} \right| & \text{CDF, D0, LHCb, BTeV} \end{array}$$



## METHOD

Microbunched proton beam and pancake-shaped neutral beam allows high flux,  $K_L$  velocity measurement and vertex localization.



## MEASURING:

- Time of flight of the KL to allow kinematic selection to reject backgrounds.
- The converted  $\gamma$  direction.
- The  $\gamma$  energies with high precision.
- All other detectable particles that are emitted in the decay in order to veto the events

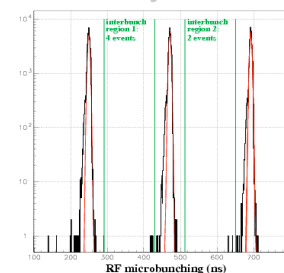
## ESTIMATED EVENT LEVELS FOR SIGNAL AND BACKGROUNDS:

Process	Modes	Main source	Events
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$			41
$K_L^0$ decays ( $\gamma$ )	$\pi^0 \pi^0, \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0, \pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	$\pi^0 \pi^0$	12.8
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$			0.65
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$			0.02
$K_L^0$ decays (charge)	$\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu, \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu, \pi^\pm \pi^-$	$\pi^- e^+ \nu$	0.02
$K_S^0$ decays ( $\gamma$ , charge)	$\pi^\pm l^\mp \nu \gamma, \pi^\pm l^\mp \nu \pi^0, \pi^\pm \pi^- \gamma$	$\pi^- e^+ \nu \gamma$	4.4
Other particle decays	$\Lambda \rightarrow \pi^0 n, K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0, \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p$	$\Lambda \rightarrow \pi^0 n$	0.01
Interactions	$n, K_L^0, \gamma$	$n \rightarrow \pi^0$	0.2
Accidentals	$n, K_L^0, \gamma$	$n, K_L^0, \gamma$	0.8
Total Background			18.9

## May 2004 BEAM EXTINCTION TEST

Using a 4.5 MHz cavity for beam extraction from the AGS, a microbunch width of 3ns and an interbunch extinction (number of events between microbunches relative to the microbunch) of  $\sim 10^{-5}$  was observed. The  $p$ 's and  $\pi$ 's in the beam were electrostatically separated and the residual  $\pi$ 's suppressed by TOF cuts. Two small scintillators were used to trigger and measure the timing of the microbunched beam, and a 3x3 prototype shashlyk calorimeter was used for the energy measurement. The extinction result is better than what was predicted by simulations.

## Preliminary



## CURRENT STATUS AND SCHEDULE

- Technologies have matured in an R&D phase for 3 years.
- Receiving \$2.5M this year for advanced planning.
- Integration and configuration control initialized.
- Re-baselining of the detector is in process with the review set in early 2005.
- RSVP construction start in FY05 requested in the NSF budget.

for more info: [www.pubweb.bnl.gov/people/e926](http://www.pubweb.bnl.gov/people/e926)